

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1846.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodell.

The Clerk read the Journal of yesterday.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. DRAFFIN and PATTERSON.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARDIN, from the committee on the Judiciary, a resolution that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of John Snyder as Police Judge of Smithland, in place of John E. Newman, resigned; and of Micajah Malone, as Sheriff of Marion, confirmed.

Also, that the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of W. B. Kinkaid as Judge of the 19th District, in place of John White, deceased.

A long debate ensued on this nomination by Messrs. HARRIS, NEWELL and EVANS in opposition, and by Messrs. HARDIN, CONNER and BUTLER in favor, which we shall spread before our readers at the earliest moment we can.

And the question being taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ballard, W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Butler, Chenault, Conner, Draffin, Drake, Dyer, Fox, Gray, Hardin, Henderson, Holloway, Key, Patterson, Peyton, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—25.

NAVS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Evans, Harris, Heady, Helm, Newell and Wallace—8.

A message from the H. R. announcing the passage of sundry bills.

A message from the Governor by the Secretary of State.

THOMAS JAMES, the Senator from the first district, appeared and took his seat. [Mr. JAMES had been some days in Frankfort, confined by severe illness.]

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, a bill to prevent the burning of woods in Christian county: extends the provisions of the act concerning the burning of woods in certain counties, to Christian.

Mr. SLAUGHTER moved to recommit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making a general law on the subject: agreed to.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out "sham lectures": agreed to.

Mr. PEYTON moved to print the bill.

Mr. WALKER moved that it be re-committed to the committee on the Judiciary: agreed to.

Mr. WALKER, from the same committee, a resolution that the petition of Lewis Barret be rejected: the report was withdrawn at the suggestion of Mr. HELM.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the widow and heirs of Frederic Adkins, deceased: allows a negro woman and child to be brought from Virginia: passed.

Also, a bill to change the county lines between Anderson and Franklin: the change begins at the mouth of Poone's Branch on Little Lenson, thence due west to Preston Blakemore's farm: passed.

And the question being taken, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 15, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. W. P. Boyd, Bradford, Bramlette, Chenault, Crenshaw, Draffin, Dyer, Evans, Gray, Hardin, Heady, Patterson, Peyton, Thomas, Thurman, Todd, Walker and Woodson—15.

NAVS—Messrs. A. Boyd, Bradley, Butler, Conner, Drake, Fox, Henderson, James, Key, Marshall, Slaughter, Swope, Taylor and Wallace—14.

The bill then passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the Board of Internal Improvement concerning claims for damages occasioned by slack-water improvements in the navigation of Green and Barren rivers: ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A bill to amend the act concerning slaves, approved February 5, 1845, and for other purposes. This bill was copied at large in our paper of last Friday. Sec. I. repeals the act allowing persons convicted of enticing slaves to give security, and makes such a felony, punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than one nor more than five years. Sec. II. makes it a penal offence, punishable by fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$1000, and imprisonment in county jail till paid, for any person to utter, publish, or circulate in this State any pamphlet, newspaper, circular, letter or other written or printed papers of any description, of a sedition tendency or character, the effect of which may be calculated to render slaves dissatisfied with their condition, or to excite slaves to insurrection or rebellion, or to utter or publish, orally, any matter, the object or effect of which may be to induce insurrection or insubordination amongst slaves, &c. Sec. III. Any person without the limits of this State and within the limits of any State where slavery is not allowed by law, hereafter found aiding, abetting, harboring, concealing or assisting any slave to make escape, shall be deemed guilty of enticing away such slave from the county where such slave resides, unless the contrary be proven by at least two credible witnesses, one of whom to be a citizen of Kentucky; and such persons on conviction to be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five in the Penitentiary. Sec. IV. Any negro or mulatto guilty of either the above offences, to be confined in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than twenty years. Sec. V. Makes it the duty of Circuit Judges to give this act in charge to Grand Juries.

Mr. GRAY moved that the Senate go into committee of the Whole on the bill: agreed to, Mr. A. Boyd in the chair.

An able and interesting discussion arose in committee of the Whole, in which Messrs. Slaughter, Peyton, Fox, Helm, Speaker Dixon, and Harris participated, of which we shall publish a report as soon as it can be properly prepared. Mr. SLAUGHTER moved to strike out the second section of the bill; but its friends claiming the right first to perfect it, according to usage, in committee of the Whole, indicated various amendments which they desired adopted. Mr. HELM moved that the words "to render the slaves of this Commonwealth dissatisfied with their condition," be struck out; and Mr. Speaker DIXON moved an amendment to the effect that it appearing to the jury the sedition publications were wilfully uttered with the design to produce insurrection, &c.

But before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. HELM, to give the friends of the bill time for consultation and agreement, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. A. BOYD, from the committee of the Whole, reported progress on the above bill and asked leave to sit again: granted.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday next: negative.

Mr. BUTLER moved that it be made the special order for Friday next: negative.

So the bill comes up the first business in the orders of the day as an unfinished order of this day.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the message from the Governor delivered this morning, which was read, nominating for the advice and consent of the Senate—

Chas. M. Hays, to be Commissioner of Deeds at Pittsburg, Pa., and Simeon Hart at Patterson, New Jersey.

O. M. DeConrey, Sheriff of Campbell, in place of H. E. Spilman, who refuses to accept.

James A. Lee, Mayor of Maysville.

The rules were dispensed with and said nominations confirmed.

Mr. PATTERSON had special leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of a Marine Railway Company at Paducah: referred to committee on the Judiciary. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 13, 1846.

Prayers and the Journal being read,

Petitions, &c., were presented by Messrs. REED, COX, JONES, JAMES COMBS, DESHA, FINNELL and HAGGARD; which were severally received, &c., and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

By Mr. HARLAN, a resolution rejecting the petition of sundry Justices to reduce the number of Magistrates in Monroe county: in which the House concurred.

By same, in similar resolution with reference to the petition of John Moss of Hickman county—to allow him to bring in slaves from Tennessee, which he had purchased under the false information that the act of 1833 was repealed.

Mr. DUDLEY proposed a motion reversing the report, and declaring the petition reasonable—and submitted his reasons for the motion.

Mr. HARLAN replied, admitting the facts and statement; but there was a manifest infraction of the statute, and a majority of the committee were of the opinion that the reasons given by the petitioner were not sufficient to authorize a departure from the requirements of the general law.

Mr. POPE would sustain the report for the reasons given, though, as he confessed, reluctantly, &c.

Mr. GLENN and Mr. MAYES spoke in favor of the motion to reverse the report: but the motion was lost, and the report was concurred in—by count, ayes 41; nays 37.

A message from the Senate now announced the action of that body upon sundry bills, &c.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Francis Machin, (with reference to a settlement with infants:) passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, to which had been referred the petition of sundry citizens of Henderson and adjoining counties for the formation of a new Judicial District out of the 7th, 14th and 16th, reported a resolution that the petition be rejected: but upon the suggestion of the gentleman from Fleming, (Mr. Cox,) and the request of the gentleman from Union, (Mr. Hughes,) the report was withdrawn, to await action on the general subject of the Judicial Districts.

Mr. CLARK, by unanimous consent, now presented a petition on the same subject, which was referred to the select committee on the subject of re-modeling the Judicial Districts.

Mr. HARLAN proceeded with his report, to-wit:

A bill for the benefit of the children and heirs-at-law of Wm. M. Taylor.

A bill for the benefit of Susan Ann D. Young and her children—(authorizing the sale of a house and lot in Louisville;) and

A bill for the benefit of John Dennis, and Eliza, his wife, and their children:

Which were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. HARLAN, from same committee, reported adversely to the petition of sundry citizens of Owensboro', in behalf of Archy Milan, a free man of color of that town, asking that, having married a free woman of color residing in Indiana, the said Archy may bring his wife into this State—which he is now prohibited from doing by the statute of 1808.

Mr. RILEY opposed the adoption of the report, called for the reading of the petition, &c., and some argumentation followed—in which there was elicited much sympathy for the subject of the petition, and great reluctance to sustain the report; but it was finally concurred in by a vote nearly unanimous.

Mr. HARLAN also proposed an adverse report on the petition of Richard D. Reno, of Calloway county, Missouri; but, at the request of the gentleman from Fleming, (Mr. Cox,) the report was withdrawn that he might have an opportunity of appearing before the committee.

Mr. H. also reported adversely to the petition of the heirs of John Summit of Mason county; which was concurred in.

Mr. H. also reported a bill to change the name of John Lewis Holly to John Lewis King; which, being read, &c.

Mr. WORTHAM proposed to amend by adding a section, changing the name of Hezekiah Sheay to Hezekiah Kearn.

Mr. FALLIS proposed to amend the amendment by adding a section, changing the name of Aurelius Valerian Griggs to Aurelius Valerian Hall.

And these amendments being severally adopted, the bill passed.

CONTESTED ELECTION FROM BOONE COUNTY.

On motion of Mr. E. SMITH the House went into committee of the Whole on the subject of the contested election from Boone county, (Mr. GLENN in the Chair,) and the majority and minority reports were both reported by the Clerk.

The former report, submitted by Messrs. FINNELL, KELLY and COX, sums up the case as follows:

The polls books give Stephens, - - - - - 183
From which deduct bad votes, - - - - - 7

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 876

The poll books give Brasher. - - - - - 884

Deduct bad votes, - - - - - 14

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 870

Leaving a majority for Stephens of 6 votes.

If the votes which the committee unanimously decided to be illegal, be stricken from the poll of each party, they will have each the same number of votes.

A majority concurring, report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That George W. Brasher, who has been returned by the Sheriff of Boone, to have been duly elected a Representative for said county of Boone, at the last August election, to serve in this House, was not duly elected, at the election aforesaid, a Representative for the said county by the qualified voters of said county.

Be it further resolved, That the petitioner, Jas. N. Stephens, was duly elected a Representative of Boone, at the time aforesaid, by the qualified voters of said county, and that James N. Stephens is entitled to a seat in this House as a member thereof.

The minority, to-wit: Messrs. ABBETT and STEVENSON, sum up the testimony thus:

The poll book gives Stevens - - - - - 883

From which deduct - - - - - 9

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 874

The poll book gives Brasher - - - - - 884

From which deduct - - - - - 5

Leaving good votes, - - - - - 879

Majority for Brasher, - - - - - 5

And as a substitute for the resolution of the majority, they report the following:

Resolved, That George W. Brasher, who has been returned by the Sheriff of Boone, to have been duly elected a Representative for said county of Boone, was duly elected a Representative, and is entitled to hold his seat on this floor.

On motion, Mr. JAMES N. STEVENS was admitted to a seat within the bar of the House, pending these proceedings in committee of the Whole.

The several members of the select committee were then heard at length in their statements, &c., to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. BROWN offered a resolution to the following effect: that whereas the committee appointed to investigate the case, &c., were unanimously in rejecting certain votes as illegal, and which, when counted, make a tie between the contestants: therefore,

Resolved, That the contestants be remanded back to the people to abide the result of another election. This proposition, after full discussion had upon it, was rejected. And then, on a motion by Mr. STEVENSON, to go into the examination of the legality of the vote of James Aca, which was struck from the vote of Brasher, and cast aside wholly by the report of the majority of the select committee, the discussion took a still wider range, in which many gentlemen indulged.

Mr. DALLAM offered the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this committee, the vote of James Aca was properly struck from the poll of Brasher.

Mr. ORR called for the reading of the deposition concerning this vote.

But before any question was taken on either of these motions, the committee rose, &c., and the House took a recess, for two hours; that is to say, till half-past three o'clock.

Evening session.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, with reference to losses occasioned by the overflowing of rivers, on account of Slack-Water improvements; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. L. COMES, by unanimous consent, proposed the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted, to-wit:

WHEREAS, by the 4th section of the "act to amend the revenue laws, approved February 10th, 1845," it was made the duty of the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State, to digest all the revenue laws now in force in this Commonwealth, and report the laws so digested to the next Legislature in a bill for their consideration and re-enactment: therefore,

Resolved, That the Attorney General, and Secretary of State, be requested to communicate to the General Assembly, as early as convenient, the result of their labors, or either of them, in virtue of said recited act.

And then, on motion of Mr. COX, the House was resolved into committee of the Whole on the subject of the contested election from Boone county, (Mr. GLENN in the Chair,)—the question being, with no reference whatever to the state of foreign relations. It appropriates \$76,500 for the expenses created by the bill. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill to regulate and reduce the price of public printing, with an amendment that it take effect from the commencement of the session, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, a resolution was introduced to print a large number of maps of Oregon. Mr. Hudson complained at the long delay in printing the President's Message, only two or three having yet been furnished each member. He offered a resolution asking the Clerk to report upon the cause of the delay. Mr. Rhett again brought up his charge of Mr. J. Q. Adams' opposition to the Late War, and read some scraps of letters to sustain an inference of the sort. The House unanimously gave Mr. Adams leave to reply, of which he availed himself to make a speech of an hour, giving a very interesting detail of events connected with the war, and conclusively disproving the charge. Mr. Rhett responded that he had no disposition to get into a controversy with Mr. Adams again, which was, no doubt, a very sincere declaration.

The Oregon question was further debated. Mr. Yancy of Alabama, and Mr. Caleb S. Smith of Indiana, in opposition to giving the notice to Great Britain to terminate the treaty of joint occupation.

Mr. Hamblin, from the committee on Elections, reported against the right of the sitting

world. A few years work with the opportunities you possess, might secure reforms vital to the prisoners of the State—might build up a jail system and penitentiary system of great importance to the present and to the future. I do hope, Stevenson, that you will think of these things."

We make no apology for thus using a private letter. Its contents address themselves earnestly and eloquently, as well to all the public, as to us. They show what impress Miss Dix makes on great and good minds. And no one who shall be so happy as to make her acquaintance, can regard her and her works with less enthusiastic approbation than our correspondent.

We presume she will make her plans and purposes known, in some way, to the people here, and probably to the Legislature, as she has done elsewhere. We know the hearts of Kentuckians are always in the right places; and they will ever be ready to hear and respond to the voice of benevolence and philanthropy.

The amount of Treasury notes, outstanding on the 1st instant, was, it is officially stated, \$577,805.33.

STATE OF TEXAS.—We see it stated that Texas is divided into thirty-five counties. Galveston is the largest city, and Houston the next; Austin, the seat of Government, has a population of 1,500, and Washington about the same number. Saint Antonio is the oldest town in the State, with a population of about 1,500.

According to the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States Government had on deposit in its various depositaries on the 29th ult., subject to the draft of the Secretary, \$8,299,655.59. Of this sum the following amounts are in the safe keeping of the several banks named:

Merchants' Bank, Boston, Massachusetts,	\$501,655.87
Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.	415,125.58
American Exchange Bank, New York, N. Y.	483,584.00
Merrill's Bank, New York, N. Y.	189,651.16
North River Bank, New York, N. Y.	570,535.43
Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	119,619.43
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.	127,923.97
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.	10,049.22
Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.	16,245.31
Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.	21,281.70
Corcoran and Biggs, Washington, D. C.	15,621.70
	397,745.18

Mr. J. S. Smith, in his remarks accompanying his motion to add another member to the committee on Printing, remarked that Mr. Fennell, from Nicholas, was the only Printer the House had the good fortune to number among its members. Mr. Smith is informed that he is mistaken in his count. One of our own representatives, Mr. Henry Gore has the honor of being a practical Printer, and the fraternity is honored by his membership.—*—Bardstown Gazette.*

A NEW SET OF TARIFF MAKERS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American writes as follows under date of the 6th inst:

The work of destroying the present tariff has commenced, but not in Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, following up the principles of his free-trade report, has invited a committee of custom-house officers to appear here to make a new tariff. All, or nearly all, of the gentlemen have arrived, and among them are Mr. Bogardus, assistant collector of New York, Mr. Weiden, the principal entry clerk of the same custom-house, Mr. McConnel, also of the New York custom-house, and Messrs. Bridges and Wellman of the same city. Gentlemen are invited from Baltimore also, but I do not learn their names. These persons have already commenced their labors, and are closeted from day to day with the Secretary of the Treasury. They are here avowedly to make a tariff which the Secretary of Ways and Means and to drive through Congress, if it be possible to do so.

If the custom-house officers are to be selected to do the legislation of the country, Congress may as well adjourn at once. If Congress is serious, however, in what has already been proposed in regard to Oregon, there is but little danger of a reduction of the tariff. A sum of twenty millions for the defense of the country, and a probability of war coupled with free-trade measures, would be such a legislative paradox as the world never saw before.

NEW YORK.—The New York Legislature met at Albany on the 6th instant. Wm. E. Crain, Esq., was elected Speaker of the House. Gov. Wright's Message is before us.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the anti-slavery troubles. By way of remedy for the evils complained of, he recommends a change of the tenures from leasehold to fee simple estates [with the consent of the landlords]—the abolition, prospectively, of the distress for rent—and the removal of existing inequalities of taxation in favor of the landlords of leasehold estates.

The Governor states the entire canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th September last, at \$19,690,020.77. Of this sum, \$111,365.54, all that remains of the old canal debt, due on the 1st of July last, was provided for, as was also the payment of the Chenango canal stocks, which became payable on the 1st inst. So that the balance of debt not yet due, is \$17,216,119.57.

The revenues of all the canals for the last fiscal year, have exceeded those of 1844, by the sum of \$25,882.85, but the expenses exceed those of that year by \$140,169.96; so that the surplus of revenue over the expenditures is \$114,185.58 less than the same surplus of the previous year. The canal tolls for the last fiscal year were \$12,305 less than for the year 1844. But the tolls upon the canals for the last season of navigation have exceeded those of any previous year, being \$2,645,453.78, against \$2,446,372.52 for 1844.

The Governor approves of the course of the President in relation to the Oregon question; and of the offer of the 49th parallel as the extreme limit of reasonable concession.—*—Lanc. Jour.*

GREAT DISCOVERY IN THE MEDICAL ART.—The editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, published in New York, mentions that Mr. Bocchieri, a Neapolitan chemist, has discovered a healing agent of such marvellous power as to be capable of closing up wounds in *arteries*, even the largest of them. Two sheep were taken at a public institution in Paris, and the carotid artery in each severed: one of them was treated in the regular way, and the other with the Bocchieri water. The first one died, but the other was running about and eating grass within twenty minutes after the operation, and this caused the famous Lisfranc to say: "Gentlemen, here is a result which may be summed up in two words—'here is life, and there is death.' Other extraordinary cures, and among them that of spitting of blood, are mentioned as among its virtues. This water, the composition of which is a secret with the inventor, has, in all cases to which it has been applied, stopped hemorrhage within twenty minutes. It entirely heals blood-vessels.

For the Commonwealth.

It must be admitted that the number of readers has been vastly increased by the cheap publications which have been introduced of late years; and, in so far as these publications have been the means of substituting intellectual amusement for animal gratifications, they have effected a great good. But there is evil mingled with this good; much of the reading which is devoured in this form by the undiscriminating appetite of the public, is exceedingly unwholesome, and is calculated to destroy altogether the relish for purer and more elevated literature: the reader drugged with the night-mare fancies of Ainsworth and Sue, can have no taste for the elegant essays of Charles Lamb, for the profound philosophical histories of Michelet and Niebuhr, or for the sweet pensive morality and the heart-felt tenderness which breathe through the poetry of Longfellow and Tennyson. Moreover these cheap publications—devoted as they are almost exclusively to exciting fictions—have nearly expelled from the shelves of the book-seller whole classes of works in other departments of literature: the minor English poets, for instance, are difficult to obtain now days; we have lately searched without success for a copy of Tennyson's poems.

Perhaps it would not be just to rank Alfred Tennyson with Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth—the giants of modern English poetry; but he must be allowed to possess in an eminent degree many of the requisites of a true poet. His works contain no appeals to the lower parts of our nature: his moral tone, and his views of human life, its interests and its duties, are sound and healthy. He has a keen eye for the beauties of external nature, and his paintings are finished with artistic skill. An earnest sympathy with every human feeling and affection runs through his poetry, and the commonest events of every day life become invested in his hands with strange interest and pathos. In command over language, and in melody of versification, he has perhaps been excelled by Coleridge alone. And these great qualities are harmonized and illuminated by the sun-light of a glowing poetical imagination.

The ballad of 'Lady Clara Vere de Vere' is the only one of Tennyson's shorter pieces which we have seen reprinted; it is a happy specimen of his manner, and has been much admired. The idea is evidently taken from Crabbe's tale of 'The Patron'—a sketch probably from real life,—but the lengthened narrative of the elder Poet has been condemned by Tennyson into one of the most charming ballads in English literature. How perfectly a few words are made to suggest the whole sad story of the humble youth who, intoxicated by the Syren arts of the high-born coquette, had dared to whisper love across the impassable gulf of social rank which divided them. With what consummate skill—without damaging the graceful beauty of the composition—the poet raises for an instant the funeral pall and gives us a glimpse of the glassy suicide. And in what a sweet dancing measure the ballad moves along. We fear, however, that by the Lady Clara herself, the harsh invectives of the poet must have been received as a flattery to the irresistible power of her charms: damsels like Lady Clara—and their number is not small in social life—care little for broken hearts; as little as the ambitious conqueror needs the bodies of the slain which are crushed under his chariot wheels in his impetuous career.

The youths and maidens who read the Commonwealth, will thank us for adorning its columns with this elegant ballad.

LADY CLARA VERA DE VERA.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
If me you shall not win renown:
You thought to break a country heart
For pastime, ere you went to town.
At me you smiled, but unregarded
I saw the snare, and I retired:
The daughter of a hundred ears—
You are not one to be desired.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
I know you proud to hear your name,
Your pride is yet no male for mine,
To proud to care from whence I came.
Nor would I break for your sweet sake
A heart that does on truer charms,
A simple maiden in her bower—
Is worth a hundred coats of arms.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
Some meeker pupil you must find,
For were you queen of all that is,
I could not stoop to such a mind.
You sought to prove how I could love,
And my disdain is my reply.
The lion on your old stone gates—
Is not more cold to you than I.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
You put strange memories in my head.
Not thrice your branching lines have blown
Since I beheld young Lawrence dead.
On! your sweet eyes, your low replies;
A great enchantress you may be;
But there was that across his throat
Which stamps the castle Vere de Vere.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
When thus he met his mother's view,
She had the passions of her kind,
She spoke some certain truths of you,
Indeed I heard one little word
That scarce is fit for you to hear.
Her manners had not that repose
Which stamps the castle Vere de Vere.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere,
There stands a spectre in your hall:
The guilt of blood is at your door.
You changed a wholesome heart to gall.
You held your course without remorse,
To make him trust his modest worth,
And strew him with your noble birth.

Trust me, Clara Vere de Vere,
From you blue heavens above us beat
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent,
How'er it be, it seems to me,
Tis only noble to be good.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.
I know you, Clara Vere de Vere,
You pine among your hills and towers;
The languid light of your proud eyes
Is wearied of the rolling hours.
In glowing health, with boundless wealth,
But sickening of a vague disease,
You know so ill to deal with Time,
You needs must play such pranks as these.

Clara, Clara Vere de Vere,
It's time be heavy on your hands,
Are there no beggars at your gate,
Nor any poor about your lands?
Oh! teach the orphan-boy to read,
Or teach the orphan-girl to sew,
Pray Heaven for a human heart,
And let the foolish yeoman go.

RESOLVED.

BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the town of Frankfort, that hereafter the Police Judge be requested to make out a daily report for publication of all cases of riots, breaches of order, or breaches of the peace, with the names of the parties to each offence, and their place of residence. And that the Town Marshal be directed, that in the summoning of juries for the trial of such cases of riots and breaches of the peace, to summon jurors from the most respectable citizens of the town.

ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Trustees of the town of Frankfort, that in all cases of arrest by the Town Marshal, or either of his Deputies, the person or persons arrested, shall be held in custody in the Police Court, and if need be, confined in the Watch House.

And be it further ordained, that the second story of the Jail, erected by the town, be, and the same is hereby constituted, the Watch-House of said town.

January 12, 1846. J. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. T. F.

THE BRUEN HOUSE.

(Formerly HENRY HOUSE.)

I now keep at OWEN W. GRIMES, in a better and cheaper manner than any hotel was ever kept, in the City of LEXINGTON, Ky.

Meals, each 25c.
Lodging 25c.
Board, per day \$1.00
Fire 25c.

If I request Travellers and Ladies to call and stay with me at least once.

FRESH FRUITS, &c.

RANGES, Figs, M. Raisins, Spiced Oysters, in whole and half cans, &c., just received and for sale at No. 8, St. Clair street, by

January 9, 1846. G. W. LEWIS.

WILLIAM H. WOOD.

St. Clair street, opposite Wm. Todd's Bookstore, Frankfort.

H. H. WOOD, a Master Carpenter and joiner, who is now prepared to attend to any call in his line, on the shortest notice, and he flatters himself, that from many years experience in the above named business, his work cannot be surpassed for durability and style, in the West. He feels thankful for past favors, and hopes by prompt attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

January 1, 1846.

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FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN, a first rate house servant, 23 or 24 years of age, with two children. Enquire at this office. January 7, 1846.

G. W. LEWIS.

PLUMBE'S NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

PROF. PLUMBE purpuses having a DAGUERREAN GALLERY opened in this city, for the benefit of the public, over Picton & Metcalf's Toffeeery; to be conducted by JAMES BENNETT, where he will be gratified to wait upon all those who may be desirous of securing a *perfect likeness*, warranted durable, and preserving all the strength and boldness of object, a small painting, or a print of the person need but call at his room to examine for yourselves his specimens.

Ladies and Gentlemen are especially requested to take the trouble of calling at his rooms. They will afford him a pleasure in having the honor of waiting upon them, either in exhibiting specimens, or in receiving their sittings.

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JANUARY 1, 1846*

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JANUARY 1, 1846.

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If these statements be true, the next news from Mexico may produce an entire change in the aspect of our relations with that republic. Our Minister, who went with the olive branch in his hand at the instance of Mexico herself, may be compelled to return immediately with the symbol of peace rejected.

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We invite our old friends and customers, and dealers generally, to send us their orders or give us a call, assuring them that we can offer every inducement our market affords.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1846

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